

The regular fall term of Circuit Court, Elba Division, is in session here this week with Judge W. L. Parker presiding. Cases on the criminal trial docket are being called for trial. Many cases have already been disposed of and it was expected that the court would continue through Thursday.

Solicitor J. A. Huey of Enterprise and Reporter C. L. McCartha of Troy are attending the court. The cases of Ewell Pearce, charged with carnal knowledge, Hutch Danley, charged with robbery, and that of Aaron Youngblood, colored, charged with carnal knowledge, have been set for trial today (Thursday). The Clipper will give a full account of the proceedings of the court in next week's issue. Below is a list of jurors serving this week:

John B. Johnson, H. L. Grimes, Edgar Vaughan, Robert Lee, Felix Parker, Lewis Hanchey, Shelby Morrow, L. R. Deal, Toy Dyess, Harold Deal, James English, F. F. Clark, L. B. Polay, John H. Brown, Fox Brunson, Cecil Prescott, F. H. Murphy, Roy Devane, T. H. Helms, Harper L. Tillman, Fred Kelley, A. W. Farrah, Jim Mack Dammie, J. W. Fuller, George Silver, A. L. Johnson, J. W. Davis, Jr., E. A. Wilkes, A. L. Moore, A. N. McIntosh, John Taylor, Cranell Kierman, Noah Clark, C. G. Qualls, C. O. Patterson, Joseph N. McCart, Frank Donaldson and G. H. Smith.

**HAM SCHOOL PUPILS GIVE INTERESTING PROGRAM**

On Tuesday evening, November 28th, a very interesting program was given by the pupils of Ham school. The real Thanksgiving spirit was seen throughout the program. The house was filled and everyone enjoyed the program. A hot lunch plan is being carried out by the children. Each child brought canned vegetable soup at the beginning of the school term. Now each child brings milk and each day hot lunches and cocoa are served to the children. The girls have charge of cooking and serving the lunches.

The mothers of the community meet at the school house every two weeks and have a round table discussion of things concerning the school.—Contributed.

**LITTLE CHILD DIES**

Mary Alice Bryan, seven months of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bryan, died from suffocation about ten o'clock Tuesday morning at the home of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Thomas, in the Thomas Mill community.

Surviving besides her parents are one brother, John William Bryan, her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, and a large number of other relatives.

Funeral services were held at ten o'clock Wednesday morning at the Thomas home with Rev. G. P. Jones and Rev. J. C. Vickers officiating. Interment was in Evergreen Cemetery, Elba. Pallbearers were W. L. Farris, S. L. Farris, E. M. Williamson and Leon McIntosh. Burial was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bryan.

Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Tubb and children, Misses Nell and Claudine Bryan and Mrs. Dan Farmer of Louisville were called to Elba Wednesday to attend the funeral of Mary Alice Bryan, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bryan.

Miss Mary Ruth Fleming, student at Birmingham Conservatory of Music, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fleming, during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bowden of Andalusia have been in Elba at the bedside of his mother, Mrs. Eva Bowden, for several days. Friends will be glad to learn that Mrs. Bowden's condition is much improved.

Miss Jeannette Garrett, who teaches in Birmingham, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Garrett, several days the last of the week.

**WIRE CLOTHES HANGERS**

The Elba Parent-Teacher Association is sponsoring a drive this week for surplus wire clothes hangers and they will appreciate it if those who have extra hangers will put them out where the Boy Scouts can get them as they go around Thursday and Friday of this week.

MRS. W. L. WALSH, Pres.

**BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!**

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

DORSEY SEZ:

BE SURE YOUR BATTERY IS GOOD!

To be sure of your motor starting these cold mornings, be certain that your battery is good. Drive into our station for free testing and water. Or, if you need a new battery, let us show you one that is long lived and economical.

Remember to protect your radiator with Anti-Freeze! We have the right kind at the right price.

All Kinds of Auto Accessories, Tires, Etc.

Sales—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146



# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Hyman, Owner-Publisher  
Entered as second class matter July 18, 1900, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

## DIVERSIFICATION? O.K.A.Y.—BUT WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS IS A MARKET

The Advertiser, along with every other newspaper in the South which prints an editorial page, has been using "diversification" as a subject since "before the War."

Most of our arm-chair advice unfortunately, has been directed at the farmer who has been directed to diversify, but not to market.

Many sections of Alabama are producing more than they can consume. The surplus is being shipped to other parts of the country.

Actually it was not always the farmer who needed the preaching. Agricultural economists now know that 60 per cent of the farm operations are not controlled by the farmer, but by forces "in town."

Among the factors over which the farmer has no control are such vital matters as farm credit, marketing and transportation.

Until recent years the first question asked a farmer applying for a loan was: "How much cotton do you plan to raise?"

Bankers in increasing number are coming to realize that cotton production alone does not insure a sound loan investment. In recent years the agricultural com-

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Hyman, Owner-Publisher  
Entered as second class matter July 18, 1900, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

## DIVERSIFICATION? O.K.A.Y.—BUT WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS IS A MARKET

The Advertiser, along with every other newspaper in the South which prints an editorial page, has been using "diversification" as a subject since "before the War."

Most of our arm-chair advice unfortunately, has been directed at the farmer who has been directed to diversify, but not to market.

Many sections of Alabama are producing more than they can consume. The surplus is being shipped to other parts of the country.

Actually it was not always the farmer who needed the preaching. Agricultural economists now know that 60 per cent of the farm operations are not controlled by the farmer, but by forces "in town."

Among the factors over which the farmer has no control are such vital matters as farm credit, marketing and transportation.

Until recent years the first question asked a farmer applying for a loan was: "How much cotton do you plan to raise?"

Bankers in increasing number are coming to realize that cotton production alone does not insure a sound loan investment. In recent years the agricultural com-

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Hyman, Owner-Publisher  
Entered as second class matter July 18, 1900, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

## DIVERSIFICATION? O.K.A.Y.—BUT WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS IS A MARKET

The Advertiser, along with every other newspaper in the South which prints an editorial page, has been using "diversification" as a subject since "before the War."

Most of our arm-chair advice unfortunately, has been directed at the farmer who has been directed to diversify, but not to market.

Many sections of Alabama are producing more than they can consume. The surplus is being shipped to other parts of the country.

Actually it was not always the farmer who needed the preaching. Agricultural economists now know that 60 per cent of the farm operations are not controlled by the farmer, but by forces "in town."

Among the factors over which the farmer has no control are such vital matters as farm credit, marketing and transportation.

Until recent years the first question asked a farmer applying for a loan was: "How much cotton do you plan to raise?"

Bankers in increasing number are coming to realize that cotton production alone does not insure a sound loan investment. In recent years the agricultural com-

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Hyman, Owner-Publisher  
Entered as second class matter July 18, 1900, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

## DIVERSIFICATION? O.K.A.Y.—BUT WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS IS A MARKET

The Advertiser, along with every other newspaper in the South which prints an editorial page, has been using "diversification" as a subject since "before the War."

Most of our arm-chair advice unfortunately, has been directed at the farmer who has been directed to diversify, but not to market.

Many sections of Alabama are producing more than they can consume. The surplus is being shipped to other parts of the country.

Actually it was not always the farmer who needed the preaching. Agricultural economists now know that 60 per cent of the farm operations are not controlled by the farmer, but by forces "in town."

Among the factors over which the farmer has no control are such vital matters as farm credit, marketing and transportation.

Until recent years the first question asked a farmer applying for a loan was: "How much cotton do you plan to raise?"

Bankers in increasing number are coming to realize that cotton production alone does not insure a sound loan investment. In recent years the agricultural com-

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Hyman, Owner-Publisher  
Entered as second class matter July 18, 1900, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

## DIVERSIFICATION? O.K.A.Y.—BUT WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS IS A MARKET

The Advertiser, along with every other newspaper in the South which prints an editorial page, has been using "diversification" as a subject since "before the War."

Most of our arm-chair advice unfortunately, has been directed at the farmer who has been directed to diversify, but not to market.

Many sections of Alabama are producing more than they can consume. The surplus is being shipped to other parts of the country.

Actually it was not always the farmer who needed the preaching. Agricultural economists now know that 60 per cent of the farm operations are not controlled by the farmer, but by forces "in town."

Among the factors over which the farmer has no control are such vital matters as farm credit, marketing and transportation.

Until recent years the first question asked a farmer applying for a loan was: "How much cotton do you plan to raise?"

Bankers in increasing number are coming to realize that cotton production alone does not insure a sound loan investment. In recent years the agricultural com-

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Hyman, Owner-Publisher  
Entered as second class matter July 18, 1900, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

## DIVERSIFICATION? O.K.A.Y.—BUT WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS IS A MARKET

The Advertiser, along with every other newspaper in the South which prints an editorial page, has been using "diversification" as a subject since "before the War."

Most of our arm-chair advice unfortunately, has been directed at the farmer who has been directed to diversify, but not to market.

Many sections of Alabama are producing more than they can consume. The surplus is being shipped to other parts of the country.

Actually it was not always the farmer who needed the preaching. Agricultural economists now know that 60 per cent of the farm operations are not controlled by the farmer, but by forces "in town."

Among the factors over which the farmer has no control are such vital matters as farm credit, marketing and transportation.

Until recent years the first question asked a farmer applying for a loan was: "How much cotton do you plan to raise?"

Bankers in increasing number are coming to realize that cotton production alone does not insure a sound loan investment. In recent years the agricultural com-

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Hyman, Owner-Publisher  
Entered as second class matter July 18, 1900, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

## DIVERSIFICATION? O.K.A.Y.—BUT WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS IS A MARKET

The Advertiser, along with every other newspaper in the South which prints an editorial page, has been using "diversification" as a subject since "before the War."

Most of our arm-chair advice unfortunately, has been directed at the farmer who has been directed to diversify, but not to market.

Many sections of Alabama are producing more than they can consume. The surplus is being shipped to other parts of the country.

Actually it was not always the farmer who needed the preaching. Agricultural economists now know that 60 per cent of the farm operations are not controlled by the farmer, but by forces "in town."

Among the factors over which the farmer has no control are such vital matters as farm credit, marketing and transportation.

Until recent years the first question asked a farmer applying for a loan was: "How much cotton do you plan to raise?"

Bankers in increasing number are coming to realize that cotton production alone does not insure a sound loan investment. In recent years the agricultural com-

# a Gift... for CHRISTMAS that Can't Be Equalled

Refrigerators \$154  
6.1 CUBIC FEET

Ranges... \$17.50 UP

Waffle Irons... \$4.95

Irons... \$2.95

Percolators... \$4.50

Hot Plates... \$2.00

Toasters... \$2.95 UP

Floor Lamps... \$7.95

Alabama Water Service Co.

# QUICK RELIEF FROM STOMACH ULCERS

Due to EXCESS ACID  
Must Help or It Will Cost You Nothing

ELBA DRUG COMPANY

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

Default having been made in the terms of that certain mortgage executed by C. Monroe Jacobs and A. C. Jacobs, his wife, to the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1920, to secure the principal sum of Two Thousand & 00/100 Dollars (\$2,000.00), and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Coffee County, Alabama, in Book 13-2 of mortgages at page 22, and conveying the following described real estate lying and being situated in the County of Coffee, Alabama, to-wit:

Three (3) acres of land East of the Troy and Elba Highway on the south side of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter (SW 1/4 of SE 1/4) of Section Thirteen (13), Township seven (7), Range twenty (20); the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter (NW 1/4 of NE 1/4) of Section Three (3), Township six (6), Range twenty (20), except a strip thirty-six (36) yards wide across the west side thereof, containing three and one-fourth (3 1/4) acres, containing in the aggregate one hundred twenty-six and one-half (126 1/2) acres more or less, including the land donated to the Elba and Troy Highway and known as the Home Place of C. Monroe Jacobs.

Notice is hereby given that under the power of sale contained in said mortgage to foreclose the same, said property will be offered for sale and sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash within the legal hours of sale, at the Court House Door, in the City of Elba, Coffee County, Alabama, on the 26th day of December, 1930.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1223-30-47-14.

# Don't Be A Business Raven

Do Your Share of Advertising to Keep Trade Coming to ELBA...

ADVERTISING IS A VITAL NECESSITY TO THE SUCCESS OF EVERY BUSINESS, BECAUSE EVERY BUSINESS DEPENDS UPON THE TOWN IT IS LOCATED IN TO HELP ATTRACT BUSINESS INTO THE TRADING CENTER.

NO ONE BUSINESS IS SO COMPLETE IN ITSELF THAT IT CAN SURVIVE AND PROSPER ALONE. IT REQUIRES MODERN METHODS, GOOD STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, AND ADVERTISING BY ITS FELLOW BUSINESS CONCERNS TO HELP KEEP IT ALIVE.

A HALF-DOZEN CONCERNS CAN KEEP A NUMBER OF NON-ADVERTISERS GOING FOR A WHILE, BUT SOONER OR LATER THE LIVE-WIRE TOWNS THAT ARE NEIGHBORING, WILL CUT IN ON THE BUSINESS.

EVERY TOWN, TO BE PROGRESSIVE, MUST HAVE A LIVE NEWSPAPER TO KEEP THE COMMUNITY AFFAIRS TO THE FRONT, AND MAINTAIN INTEREST AND PRIDE IN THAT COMMUNITY AMONG ITS INHABITANTS.

THE ADVERTISER IS HELPING MAINTAIN THE NEWSPAPER. WITHOUT ADVERTISING, THE NEWSPAPER CANNOT EXIST. THE AMOUNT OF ADVERTISING SPACE USED BY THE MERCHANTS IS REFLECTED IN THE QUALITY OF THE NEWSPAPER.

IF YOU ARE NEGLECTING TO ADVERTISE, IF YOU ARE JUST RIDING ALONG—YOU ARE TAKING UNFAIR ADVANTAGE OF YOUR FELLOW BUSINESSMEN. YOU ARE GARNERING YOUR PROFIT FROM THEIR PROGRESSIVENESS AND THEIR ADVERTISING.

WHY NOT START NOW BY ADDING YOUR STRENGTH TO THE DRAWING POWER OF ELBA? GRAB HOLD OF THE WHEEL! DO YOUR PART ALL THE TIME!

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Is Your "Home Newspaper" and "The Mirror of This Community"

See Indians, deer and wildcats! Visit the Grand Canyon—Yosemite National Park and many other points of interest.

Follow JIGGS and MAGGIE in their fun tour of the country in

"Bringing Up Father"

Now Running in

THE ATLANTA SUNDAY AMERICAN

# REPORT ON TWO-YEAR STUDY OF DIPHTHERIA IS RELEASED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 27, 1930.—Reporting upon a two-year study to determine the immunity to diphtheria acquired naturally and through artificial immunization by a group of white Alabama children, the report of Dr. G. G. Gill, director of the Bureau of Preventive Diseases of the Alabama State Department of Health, declared in an address at a recent meeting in Pittsburgh of the American Public Health Association that 89 per cent of those pupils between six and 10 years of age, inclusive, who gave no history of artificial immunization by means of toxoid administration, and 94.7 per cent of those of this group giving a history of such artificial immunization had been found by means of the standard Schick test to be immune to diphtheria.

Dr. Gill explained that the children included in the study were pupils attending schools in Perry, Conecuh, Randolph and Shelby Counties and the rural schools of Montgomery County. The specific quoted figures showing that 89 per cent of the children who had not been vaccinated were immune to the disease increased from 82.4 per cent among those six years of age to 100 per cent among those 10 years of age.

Dr. Gill's address was one of the most interesting parts of the studies conducted by the Alabama State Department of Health, which were published in the form of a booklet, "The Immunity of Alabama Children to Diphtheria."

Not only does the egg dealer who conducts the "egg picking" route allow the farmer to write his own check, but he also allows the farmer to grade the eggs and use the current price as a basis for payment. When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

This year he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit. The price of eggs was low, but the dealer was able to make a profit by grading the eggs and using the current price as a basis for payment.

When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

This year he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit. The price of eggs was low, but the dealer was able to make a profit by grading the eggs and using the current price as a basis for payment.

When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

This year he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit. The price of eggs was low, but the dealer was able to make a profit by grading the eggs and using the current price as a basis for payment.

When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

This year he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit. The price of eggs was low, but the dealer was able to make a profit by grading the eggs and using the current price as a basis for payment.

When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

This year he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit. The price of eggs was low, but the dealer was able to make a profit by grading the eggs and using the current price as a basis for payment.

When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

This year he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit. The price of eggs was low, but the dealer was able to make a profit by grading the eggs and using the current price as a basis for payment.

When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

This year he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit. The price of eggs was low, but the dealer was able to make a profit by grading the eggs and using the current price as a basis for payment.

When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

This year he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit. The price of eggs was low, but the dealer was able to make a profit by grading the eggs and using the current price as a basis for payment.

When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

This year he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit. The price of eggs was low, but the dealer was able to make a profit by grading the eggs and using the current price as a basis for payment.

When the price is low, the dealer, started an egg route as early as 1929. By 1930 he had 100 eggs a week and was making a good profit.

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Hyman, Owner-Publisher  
Entered as second class matter July 18, 1900, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

## DIVERSIFICATION? O.K.A.Y.—BUT WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS IS A MARKET

The Advertiser, along with every other newspaper in the South which prints an editorial page, has been using "diversification" as a subject since "before the War."

Most of our arm-chair advice unfortunately, has been directed at the farmer who has been directed to diversify, but not to market.

Many sections of Alabama are producing more than they can consume. The surplus is being shipped to other parts of the country.

Actually it was not always the farmer who needed the preaching. Agricultural economists now know that 60 per cent of the farm operations are not controlled by the farmer, but by forces "in town."

Among the factors over which the farmer has no control are such vital matters as farm credit, marketing and transportation.

Until recent years the first question asked a farmer applying for a loan was: "How much cotton do you plan to raise?"

Bankers in increasing number are coming to realize that cotton production alone does not insure a sound loan investment. In recent years the agricultural com-

# EVERYBODY KNOWS, IT TAKES FEW FEATURES TO MAKE FEW FEATURES... AND CHEVROLET '40 IS THE ONLY CAR IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD THAT HAS ALL THE FINE CAR FEATURES PICTURED AT THE LEFT!

Small wonder, then, that it is also out-selling all other new cars for '40... Eye it, try it, buy it, and you'll be thoroughly convinced that "Chevrolet's FIRST AGAIN!"

Eye It... Try It... Buy It! \$659

Chevrolets are shipped to Elba—NOT OVERSEAS!

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM TO PAY FOR GARDENS IN '40

AUBURN, Ala., Nov. 27, 1930.—The 1940 AAA program can make better eating on the Alabama farm if folks will just let it, believe two workers of the Extension Service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, it will provide for a garden for fresh vegetables and plenty to eat for the following winter's diet.

The workers, W. A. Ruffin, home garden specialist, and L. A. Curtis, food preservation specialist, said the provision in the AAA program next year which makes payment of \$1.50 for a home garden, will help pay for the seed so that fresh vegetables can be available at a surplus left over for canning.

"The Extension Service has been working for several years to get such farm families to have a garden not only for the nutritive value of the vegetables but to reduce the food expense on the farm," the workers said in an announcement.

"Next year with the help of the AAA program in providing payments on the farm and with the \$1.50 in addition, there should be no reason why every farm in Alabama cannot have a garden."

The only requirements under the program are that the garden be for home use either fresh, canned or dried; that good cultural practices be followed and insects and weeds controlled; and that a minimum of eight vegetables be grown during the year.

Finally, the amount of vegetables produced must be sufficient to provide for two-thirds of the farmer's family.

The growing of a home garden under the program and the payment made for it is available to landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers, according to the announcement.

County agents have made every attempt to let farmers in the county know all the particulars about the December 9 cotton referendum. Farmers will vote on whether they want to raise cotton in 1940 or not. Those with any questions about the referendum should contact their agents. It is important that Alabama farmers, as many as is humanly possible, vote in the referendum.

As an example of how poultry is fitting into the farming of Bullock County, Mr. Nunn points to L. H. Weems, Weems, who is running his first group of pullets, purchased 500 baby chicks and raised 250 pullets. At an age of six months these pullets are laying 160 to 170 eggs per day. Weems is a neat income of slightly over \$50 per month, according to the county agent.

Being poor has its compensations. The poor are never investigated or kidnapped.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Help your teeth shine like the stars... use Calox Tooth Powder  
\*\*\*\*\*

Many of Hollywood's brightest stars use Calox to help bring out the natural luster of their teeth—and you can rely on Calox too. Pure, wholesome, pleasant-tasting, approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau. Five tested ingredients, blended according to the formula of a foremost dental authority, make Calox an economic tooth powder that can't harm tooth enamel. Get Calox today at your drug store. Five sizes, from 10¢ to \$1.25.

Painted floors, unvarnished, may be cleaned by washing them with glue and water; a half-pound of powdered glue is enough for a medium-sized room.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Help your teeth shine like the stars... use Calox Tooth Powder  
\*\*\*\*\*

Many of Hollywood's brightest stars use Calox to help bring out the natural luster of their teeth—and you can rely on Calox too. Pure, wholesome, pleasant-tasting, approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau. Five tested ingredients, blended according to the formula of a foremost dental authority, make Calox an economic tooth powder that can't harm tooth enamel. Get Calox today at your drug store. Five sizes, from 10¢ to \$1.25.

Painted floors, unvarnished, may be cleaned by washing them with glue and water; a half-pound of powdered glue is enough for a medium-sized room.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Help your teeth shine like the stars... use Calox Tooth Powder  
\*\*\*\*\*

Many of Hollywood's brightest stars use Calox to help bring out the natural luster of their teeth—and you can rely on Calox too. Pure, wholesome, pleasant-tasting, approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau. Five tested ingredients, blended according to the formula of a foremost dental authority, make Calox an economic tooth powder that can't harm tooth enamel. Get Calox today at your drug store. Five sizes, from 10¢ to \$1.25.

Painted floors, unvarnished, may be cleaned by washing them with glue and water; a half-pound of powdered glue is enough for a medium-sized room.

\*\*\*\*\*  
Help your teeth shine like the stars... use Calox Tooth Powder  
\*\*\*\*\*

# THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
H. C. Hyman, Owner-Publisher  
Entered as second class matter July 18, 1900, at the Postoffice at Elba, Alabama, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year \$1.50  
Six Months .75  
CASH IN ADVANCE

## DIVERSIFICATION? O.K.A.Y.—BUT WHAT THE FARMER NEEDS IS A MARKET







## A Veteran Club Member Writes Her Own Story

By MRS. J. A. MATTHEW  
Cunningham Club, Perry County

WHEN I was a young girl going to school, an education was an expensive thing so I didn't go any further than the eighth grade. I realized that I needed more training in home-making and when I came to Perry County from Missouri 22 years ago, I found that home demonstration clubs were an answer to my prayers.

I have been interested in home demonstration work since I went to one of the first demonstrations given in our county (Perry County, Alabama) in 1917 on canning corn in the home. It was way back when our tin cans were sealed with solder. I immediately canned some corn following very carefully, as I thought, the method demonstrated. How far I fell short was brought home to me the next morning when I found, not one can, but all I canned had spoiled. That was lesson No. 1—I learned that it took concentration at the demonstrations if I were to get it right, a fact that I still hold very important.

I have been a constant member of our club and have missed very few meetings. I was a community leader and demonstration leader for several years and, thereby, I received leadership certificates in leadership, foods, clothing, home management, landscaping, poultry, dairying, etc., and I find it hard to decide just which has meant most to me and helped me most. I learned to be a better leader which enabled me to help make meetings more interesting by giving better demonstrations of the various activities which combine to make living worthwhile.

In foods I learned the values of the nutrients of our numerous foods, and learned how to balance foods in our diet to make our health better. I learned to serve our meals more attractively, to can and store our surplus food products that we may have balanced as well as attractive meals the year through.

In clothing we learned to make attractive apparel from hats to coats, suits and dresses, by studying color combinations, styles, and colors most suitable for the individual, the value of ensembles, and not to go in for fads and fancies that would not hold good over a period of time. We learned the benefit of a fitted pattern and the finishes that add to chic and comfort, we removed color and re-dyed material to bring old garments up to date, and to re-block our hats to conform to the latest styles.

In home management we learned to make the most of the houses we had by refinishing walls, ceilings, and floors, adding storage space, making draperies and curtains, removing varnish and paint from our furniture and refinishing it, upholstering our chairs, day beds and living room suites, and I even went so far, with my husband's help, as to re-upholster our automobile. We make slip covers



Mrs. J. A. Matthew, of the Cunningham Club in Perry County, is proud of her pressure cooker. In this issue she writes an article telling what 22 years of home demonstration work have meant to her.

as neat as money can buy which gives us a chance to brighten our homes with a small outlay of cash.

In poultry, which is a profitable hobby with me, as is my canning and dairy work, we learned that quality stock, plus good feed, and proper management, which includes regular attention in feeding, watering, culling, an sanitation, not only gives us food of the very best quality but an income which is regular and dependable.

I have mentioned canning and dairying as some of my profitable benefits too, and by that I mean commercial benefit. I can vegetables, fruits, and meats so that instead of having to worry over what I will serve, I must only make a choice of a wide selection. I not only took up the ways of canning but follow the budget system and go much farther by canning enough for company and to send to my townfolk relations also.

In dairying I make my own sweet-cream butter and various products and sell whipping cream. We studied handling dairy products and dairy equipment and I will relate that we bought the cream separator, which we now use, in 1914 which shows the advantage of taking care of dairy equipment.

After all is said and done the greatest benefit I've received from home demonstration work is a healthier, happier home life.

### A COUNTRY BOY POINTS THE WAY

The Mobile Register is responsible for the story going the newspaper rounds that George Hogg of Laverne is making \$150 a month average profit from his dairy business. George is just 17 years old and started at the age of 12 with just one cow. Now he has a herd of 17 dairy cows and delivers milk to 115 customers. This wasn't just some good luck that befell George. We know he gets up early in the morning and he stays on the job. And it is just another example and proof of what a fellow can do when he wants to make an opportunity.

—Wetumpka Herald.

## Women Finding Poultry A Profitable Sideline

By ETNA MCGAUGH  
State Home Demonstration Agent

THE lowly hen has been the means of added income as well as giving food for family use in many Alabama farm homes. Home demonstration club women are finding that by using good poultry stock along with good housing and management and a balanced ration that many extra dollars are added to the farm income.

A home demonstration club woman in Hale County reports that since January 1st, she has dressed over 300 fryers and hens for sale in the Greensboro Curb Market. This has been a big part of the \$405.12 sales she has made the past 10 months. The profits from her poultry have gone to buy clothing, insurance and school supplies. This farm woman always keeps a fine laying flock of hens to supply her own family needs and to purchase a surplus from sales.

Mrs. J. L. Baxter of Louisville, Ala., in Barbour County, says that "we started to increase our poultry production a little over a year ago by buying 200 white leghorn pullets for \$27.00. We raised 190 of them by following good feeding, housing and sanitation methods."

Since this time the Baxter poultry flock has "cleared them \$192.00." The Baxters are keeping an accurate record on egg production in cooperation with the Alabama Agricultural Extension Service. In discussing the poultry work along with other means of living at home Mrs. Baxter says "I have just recently given the live at home program much thought. As I read and study the subject I am alarmed to think of the millions of dollars Alabama farm families spend yearly on the things they could raise at home." Along with raising poultry this Alabama farm family is growing other food and feed needs.

In Colbert County Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson Norton has been one of the most successful poultry growers in the county. In talking about her poultry work with Mary Corde Beasley, assistant home demonstration agent, recently, Mrs. Norton said, "I started my poultry work in the fall of 1934. At that time I had about 30 hens of almost every breed. I decided it was time to grow poultry scientifically if I expected to do well. So I sold part of my flock and purchased 50 Barred Plymouth Rock chicks."

From this start Mrs. Norton has continued to increase her poultry operations. Mrs. Norton has gradually increased her equipment. This year her enlarged flock made it necessary to build a new 16 x 20 feet poultry house. "I feel that I have been successful with my poultry business and attribute my success to 'growing' rather than 'going' in the poultry game," and this is the advice offered to farm women by Mrs. Norton.

"If you live on the farm, eat there," is the motto of Mrs. Evan Penry of the Belforest home demonstration club in Baldwin County. From the sales from her poultry flock Mrs. Penry has been able



ETNA MCGAUGH

to buy staple groceries, garden seed, without the use of other monies from the farm income. From November 1933 to September 1939 the Penry poultry record keeping shows that their 97 hens have brought in \$220.20. This means a net gain of \$113.30, when all expenses were deducted. Mrs. Penry also cans her surplus chickens and always has a bountiful supply of meat and eggs for her table.

Poultry is a means of having a weekly cash income and is a part of the live at home program recommended by the Alabama Agricultural Extension Service. Alabama farm families who are following good feeding, sanitation and housing practices are making a fair profit from their poultry. More and more farm families are seeing that the lowly hen has a big part to play in feeding the family and in bringing in extra dollars to the family's pocket book.

### Sold On An Idea

Four years ago Walter Ellis, a farmer of the Shopton community in Bullock County, attended Farm and Home Week in Auburn and went away "sold" on winter legumes after having seen the demonstrations at the Experiment Station.

Today Mr. Ellis, who has a 160-acre farm, is more than ever sold on winter legumes because he has seen the results on his own land. Beginning his soil-building work on a 20-acre field which had been planted half in cotton and half in corn for a number of years, and has figures to show the results.

He reports to James Nunn, Bullock County agent, that in 1929, which he considers a comparable year, he produced 1,487 pounds of cotton on 15 acres. After planting winter legumes for five years, he produced 4,321 pounds of cotton on 11.4 acres, and 308 bushels of corn on a little more than eight acres. On a piece of land on the same farm which had not been planted to winter legumes, 35 acres were required to produce 300 bushels of corn.

## Don't Forget To Plan For Strawberries

By L. M. WARE,  
Head, Horticulture and Forestry,  
A. P. I.

ARE you planning to begin a new strawberry patch or to make an old one larger? Beds started during the fall and winter will begin to pay dividends next spring.

No good gardener should overlook the possibility of a few rows for home use. Since the strawberry usually remains in the same spot for several years, it is best to locate the rows to one end or one side of the garden and parallel to the rows of vegetables.

Each 100 feet of row should produce about 30 or 40 quarts of berries during a season. The rows should be about three-and-one-half feet apart and plants set one foot apart for the hill system or two feet apart for the mat system. By the hill system, runners are removed as they form. In the mat system, runners are allowed to root and a mat 15 inches wide developed. Larger and finer berries may be produced by the hill system although yield will usually be lower.

Plants may be set any time during the fall or winter months, and those set in early fall will produce some berries the following summer. About 500 pounds per acre of 6-8-4 fertilizer should be worked well into the soil, preferably about 10 days before setting plants in new beds.

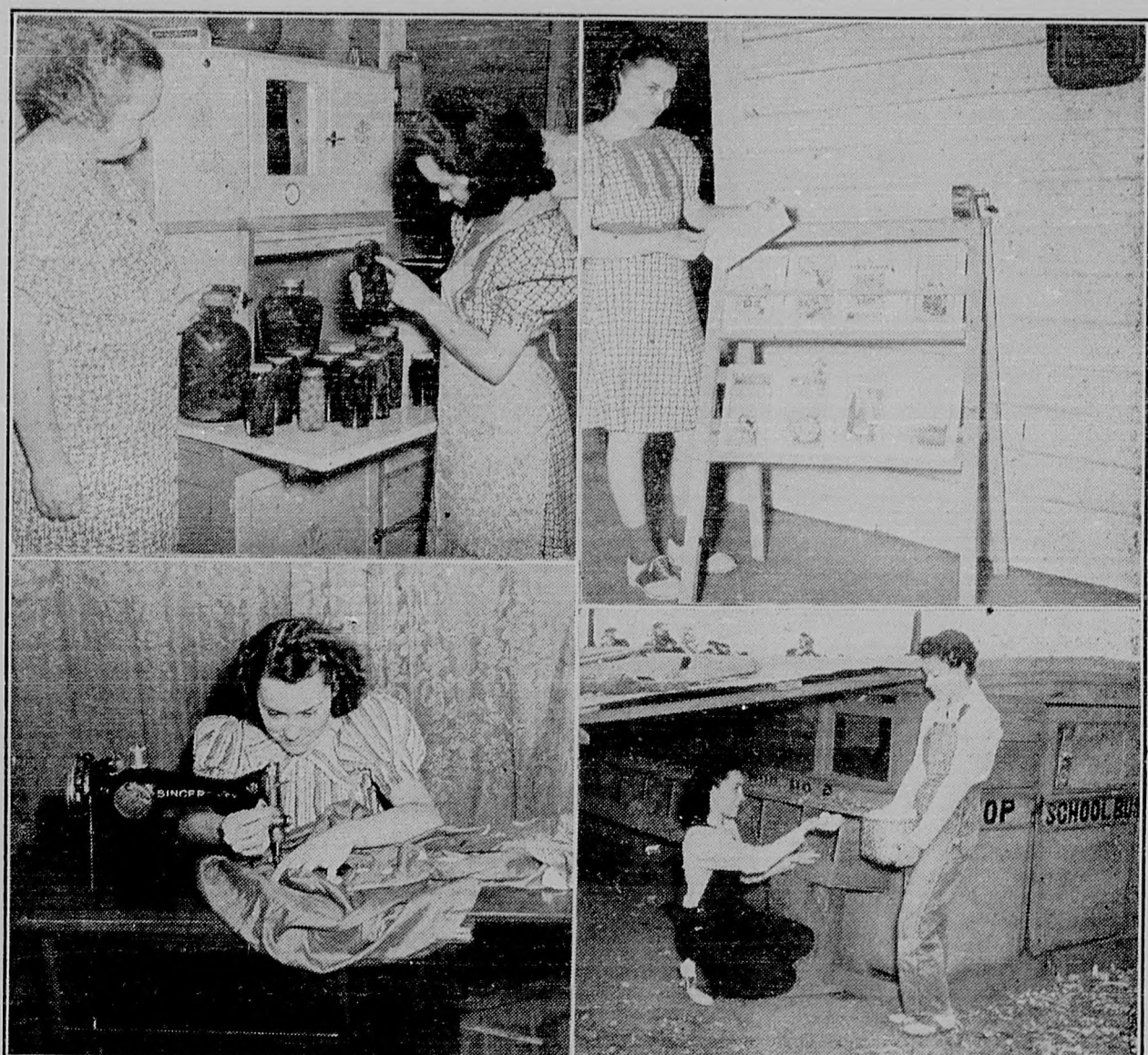
On old established beds, or on new beds, it is necessary to provide a small quantity of nitrogen during the winter months as the strawberry in Alabama continues to form flower buds during the winter. About 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda (one and one-half pounds per 100-foot row) or 150 pounds of ammonium sulfate should be added in early November and again in February. It is well not to apply too much nitrogen too near the ripening period.

Phosphorus and potash may be added all at one time or the application may be divided, one-half in October and one-half in February, 500 pounds per acre of a 6-8-4 grade of fertilizer being applied at each time. Additional nitrogen is not necessary if two applications of a complete fertilizer are given at the periods suggested.

Fertilizers applied to old beds should be hoed or raked into the soil and a small broom used to remove any fertilizer which falls on the foliage. Strawberry soils should be well supplied with organic material.

Mulching of the strawberry beds will help regulate the soil moisture and will help produce clean berries. The mulch may be applied in winter and removed when cultivation of the berries becomes necessary after harvesting season.

After the berries are harvested the beds should be worked out and the mat reduced to 15 inches. Thick



As Alabama's "best record" girl, Vaughdeen Phillips of the Slocomb club in Geneva County will represent the State at the National 4-H Club Congress being held in Chicago this month. Upper left, she shows her home demonstration agent, Mrs. Carrie B. Threton, some of her preserves. In the upper right Vaughdeen is shown with one of the racks where she keeps extension service and U.S.D.A. bulletins in her home for use by the neighborhood. Lower left, she is sewing on a new dress for the Chicago trip, and at lower right she and her sister, Ouida, gather eggs from a poultry house they made from an old school bus body.

## Initiative, Imagination Win For Slocomb Girl

WHEN the National 4-H Congress meets in Chicago this month, one of Alabama's representatives will be Vaughdeen Phillips of Slocomb. Vaughdeen, who is 16 and has been active in 4-H work for four years, has been selected as this state's "best record" girl.

"In her work Vaughdeen has demonstrated the type of initiative and imagination which typifies the goals of the 4-H movement in America," said Miss Elizabeth DeLony, state 4-H girls' leader, in announcing the selection.

When Vaughdeen and her sister began a poultry project they made a brooder house out of an old bus body, and the windows made it possible to adjust the openings to the weather. A shed was built on one side of the body to protect the hen nests.

"Throughout Vaughdeen's record there are instances of working and cooperating with others—her schoolmates, fellow-club members, family and community," commented

T. A. "Dad" Sims, State 4-H leader.

One interesting community service which Vaughdeen has developed is an agricultural and home-making library. She has provided racks for bulletins and other materials from the extension service and the United States Department of Agriculture and when the neighbors have a problem or need information they always know

where the bulletin can be had. Vaughdeen also helped organize a home demonstration club in her community and has served as bringing leader. She cans, makes her own clothes and has a profitable garden project with her sister, Ouida. They gather greens and other vegetables every morning during the season and take them to town for sale.

## Pack Horse Library

Pack horse libraries are the outgrowth of a wish for reading material in the Kentucky mountains, says an article in Rural America. "In 1934 in Leslie County a Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration worker gathered together old, nondescript books, magazines, and pamphlets, and hired a young mountain woman who owned a white mule and a pair of saddlebags. . . . One by one, 353 pack horse library carriers were added until, at the present time, women ride horseback and walk an average of 26,182 miles monthly to deliver 39,293 books to 38,293 Kentucky families. . . . The Federal Government pays the carriers, all of whom

are taken from relief rolls, a very small wage. It neither buys nor does it furnish any books. There are no funds with which to pay express upon volumes donated. Teams of oxen and carts have been contributed by the mountain folk to haul into their respective centers loads of books. . . . Carriers hold regular conferences once a week at their centers. At that time they clip continued stories from old magazines which have been donated, and bind them into 'books' for distribution. Picture 'books' are similarly made from advertisements or such other material as may come to hand."



## Negro Renter Operates Big Sumter Farm

A NEGRO farmer, Carroll Jones, who lives near Geiger in Sumter County, is an outstanding member of his race in the county and has proven that by hard work, good management, thrift and proper land use that a Negro farmer has as good opportunity to prosper as any one else.

Carroll operates a 3,500 acre farm which he leases and he has been on this same farm 17 years. He first started out growing only cotton and corn as the main crops, but as conditions changed and cotton proved less profitable, he changed his system and gradually added more livestock, put more land in pasture and hay and devoted less to cotton.

At the present time Carroll has all the land in pasture and hay with the exception of about 400 acres on which he plants about 100 acres of cotton and the other in corn, soybeans, potatoes, etc. He usually makes about 60 bales of cotton and 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of corn, but this year on account of unfavorable weather he is making only 40 bales of cotton and 1,500 bushels of corn.

His main cash crops now are beef calves and mule colts. He has 225 high grade brood cows and eight registered Hereford bulls in his herd. Also, he has started a registered Hereford herd and has about 30 registered cows and heifers. There are 30 brood mares on his farm from which he raises an average of 20 mule colts a year. Each year he sells 15 to 20 young home raised mules. He keeps a good jack and a registered standard bred stallion. He also has some registered Poland China hogs to raise plenty of meat to supply farm needs and a surplus to sell.

Carroll has cooperated fully with the AAA program and has taken advantage of the opportunities offered for soil building practices. Much of the land on this farm has been terraced, pastures have been seeded and fertilized and a number of acres of vetch planted each year under the program.

"His record is an inspiration to other Negro farmers. Since 4,000 of the 4,700 farmers in Sumter County are Negroes they must learn to adapt themselves to a sound diversified farming program as Carroll has done for the agriculture and business of this county to prosper," comments W. B. Story, county agent.

### FARM INCOME

Total income of farmers from all sources was \$62,593,000 compared to \$65,762,000 for the same months of last year. Thus while bad weather caused crop failures in some sections of the State and damaged crops in other sections, the State's total farm income dropped only slightly because of the increase in government payments.



"Sound country banking must be based on balanced farming," says Oneonta's Dr. J. S. Wittmeier shown above talking with W. B. Little, Blount County farmer.

## Sound Banking Based Upon Sound Farming

By G. M. BEECH

BACK in 1926 Dr. J. S. Wittmeier, Oneonta banker, was referred to on at least one occasion as a "crank"—an experience which frequently comes to those who attempt to put over an idea that is "ahead of the times."

As a country physician, Dr. Wittmeier had opportunities to learn something about farming and farmers first hand, and when he entered the banking business he soon started a program of farm credit which he still believes in.

"If we as country bankers make an agricultural loan with no other idea than getting the principal and interest back when due, then we are not bankers—we are just money lenders," he says. He believes that sound banking must be based upon sound agriculture and that the result will be to build up the surrounding land and to raise the standard of living of the people.

When a farmer applies for a loan, the first question asked is not "How much cotton do you plan to plant?" Instead he is asked whether he has enough food for his family and feed for his livestock to make a crop.

Twelve years ago, before the collapse of cotton prices, Dr. Wittmeier was writing such advertisements as the following for the bank he heads, and the ads may be found in the files of the Blount County newspapers today:

**WE DO NOT LEND MONEY TO BUY FEED STUFF TO MAKE A COTTON CROP.**

**AS LONG AS FARMERS LIVE OUT OF TIN CANS AND PAPER SACKS AND FEED THEIR MULES OUT OF TOW SACKS, IT WILL BE A DOWN HILL BUSINESS.**

**WE SEE NO REASON TO CHANGE OUR POLICY OF REFUSING TO LOAN MONEY TO FARMERS TO BUY FEED AND FOOD THEY CAN RAISE.**

This likable pioneer was also writing letters to farmers in Blount County. One of the letters made some rather startling offers—offers of a pair of mules, a cow and calf, or 20 acres of mules to a farmer who could show that he had raised "all cotton" and still been able to pay his debts and keep a balance in the bank.

Such letters received no takers, but they started people talking and encouraged sound credit policies. The bank's policies, its advertisements and its letters produced results—Blount County farmers diversified more and more as the years passed.

Dr. Wittmeier was not content merely to oppose the one-crop system; the banks resources were offered to assist those who wanted to plant other crops. There were also advertisements offering to make loans to 4-H Club boys and girls who wanted to buy 100 baby chicks. "Sell your scrub bull and buy a pure-bred, we will lend you the difference," one advertisement read.

Always a firm believer in the agricultural and home demonstration program, the bank has offered loans during the summer to farm men and women who wished to attend Farm and Home Week at Auburn.

The encouragement given livestock production, poultry and truck crops in Blount County has produced results. The merchants of Oneonta have provided a concentration shed where farmers of the surrounding territory may bring their truck crops for sale. The county has built up a reputation for its tomatoes and during some seasons of the year tomatoes are

## Says War Will Not Result In Cotton Boom

ALABAMA farmers are advised by John Liles, Jr., economist of the Extension Service, A. P. I., to consider the European war as a factor in making a decision on marketing quotas for the 1940 cotton crop. Farmers will vote Saturday, December 9, on whether quotas shall be in effect in 1940, as they were for the 1938 and 1939 crops.

"The World War offers an example of war's threat to cotton growers," Liles said. "At the outset of the World War, prices were depressed and cotton producers suffered a disadvantage, as their product sold below the general commodity level. It was two years after the World War started, and when production had been reduced, before cotton prices reached the levels prevailing before the war. When cotton prices did go up, the prices of other things were also high. Then the bubble burst. The South is still feeling the effects of the price collapse that came after the World War."

He pointed out that the situation today differs in many ways from the 1914 situation. There has been no marked change in price so far, but a near-record world supply of 50 million bales compares with a total supply of 31 million bales in the 1914-15 season. The United States' crop in 1914 was about 16 million bales against an estimated 11,928,000 bales this year, but the carry-over then was only 3,800,000 bales as compared with the carry-over of 14 million bales estimated on August 1, 1939.

sold as far South as Tampa, Fla. Pole beans, squash and okra are also sold in large quantities. A cream station provides a ready market for cream from the surrounding area and chickens and eggs are sold in Birmingham.

Also Dr. Wittmeier has been active in selling other bankers on a program of closer and sounder relationship with the farmers. As the chairman of the Alabama Bankers Association's agricultural committee he was active in formulating a program which has been expanded and strengthened. The association has put into effect a program under which each member bank sponsors a demonstration farm designed to show the value of sound credit. Dr. Wittmeier is also a past president of the Alabama organization and has been invited to outline his ideas before the association of bankers in Georgia.

A banking program which aims at building the land and building the people is sound financially. We have seen our resources increase here from \$187,000 to \$952,000 in a period of 17 years. During 11 of those years cotton prices have been low and many country banks which did not want to offend farmers by refusing to lend them money for food and feed have gone broke or have had tough sledding," he says.

## Leaders Urge Full Turnout On December 9

By DONALD L. ROBERTSON,

Extension Agriculture Editor. EVERY eligible cotton producer in Alabama is being urged to cast his ballot on December 9 in the referendum called to allow farmers to say whether they want marketing quotas to be in effect in 1940.

Says Senator John H. Bankhead, author of most of the farm legislation:

"In December farmers will vote again on the application of acreage control for the 1940 crop year. The result of that vote will have tremendous importance in the South as well as the rest of the United States. The number of farmers who vote in that referendum will determine Alabama's and the South's interest in continued help of the Federal government in solving the problems brought about by low cotton income. I say it is important that every eligible

cotton producer voice his opinion on December 9."

Says P. O. Davis, director of the Extension Service of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute:

"I am convinced that cotton production will either be controlled by cooperative effort of farmers or by the stern law of economics. If it is by the latter means, which is often cruel and hard, Alabama growers and those of other states may not have the assistance of the national government in protecting and improving their soil and producing the things needed on the farm. It is Alabama's program and I want to urge every farmer to vote on December 9 and voice his opinion on this question."

A. W. Jones, AAA officer in Alabama, says:

"There seems to be a lack of interest on the part of Alabama cotton farmers on the coming referendum. Growers should bear in mind that the AAA program and the marketing quota provisions of that program are based on cooperative activities of all farmers. It concerns every Alabama grower of cotton and it seems to me that every one should have his voice in the program. My hope is that every cotton producer in the state of Alabama will express his opinion on this important question on December 9."

## BEST METHOD OF MEAT CURING IS EXPLAINED

By DR. R. S. SUGG

Extension Animal Husbandman

IN choosing a hog for slaughter, it is best to select a well-finished one weighing from 225 to 250 pounds. An animal of this weight will yield the size of cuts most desirable for an average family.

Some 12 to 24 hours before the hog is to be slaughtered, he should be taken off his feed but left with plenty of water. The hog should be killed by sticking rather than clubbed or shot, so that he may be completely bled.

Immediately after being dressed, the head should be removed and the carcass split down the back. In order to insure thorough chilling, the kidneys and leaf fat should be removed.

It is of primary importance that the carcass should be promptly and entirely chilled; all the animal heat should be overcome as soon as possible. The interior of the hams should have reached 35 degrees Fahrenheit with 24 hours after the slaughter, if possible.

After the body has been thoroughly chilled, it should be cut. The hams and shoulders should be separated and the bacon trimmed. By-products of the cutting, such as the liver, tongue, and jowls, are best preserved by canning. The home demonstration agents are able to supply directions for the best method of canning these by-products.

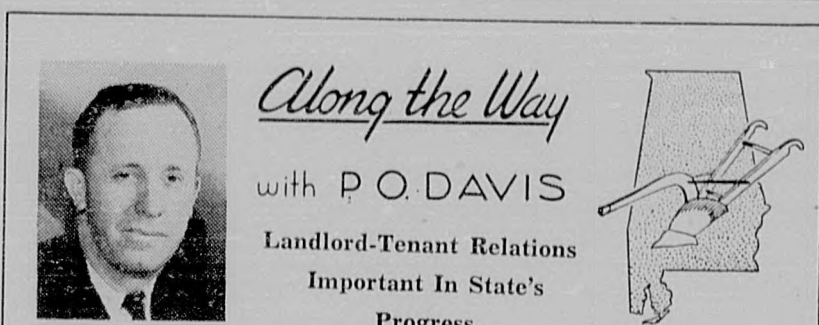
The meat is next cured. The best curing mixture contains eight pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter for every 100 pounds of meat. It is a good idea to divide this mix-

ture in half; use the first half to rub the meat thoroughly, working it into the joints. Then pack the meat in a suitable box and allow to stand for five to seven days. After this interval, break the pack and repeat the rubbing with the second half of the curing mixture. The meat should remain in cure two to two and one-half days per pound, depending on the size of the cut. Keep the meat at a temperature of around 38 degrees during the curing period, if possible.

After the meat is cured, it should be washed with warm water and thoroughly drained. Then it should be hung and smoked until it is a mahogany brown. Use hickory chips for burning and smoking if possible, but any hard wood or corn cobs will do almost as well.

When a good mahogany brown has been reached, the pork should be wrapped and stored. It should be wrapped and stored in a muslin or flour sack, and then it should be placed in a burlap sack. These wrappings are best for protecting the pork against skippers and rats. The best results with the slaughter and curing of pork will be obtained if these directions are followed as closely as possible. It is to be especially noted that the prompt and complete chilling of the pork is most important and that even if the rest of the directions are modified, this particular one about chilling should be carried out with utmost care.

Have you prepared your strawberry beds yet?



*Along the Way*

with P. O. DAVIS

Landlord-Tenant Relations

Important In State's Progress

THIS month, December, marks the end of another year—one that has been very trying to all Alabama farmers, especially those in the wet-dry area of northwest, central and south Alabama. I have been into these areas to see actual conditions and to talk with farmers, bankers, merchants, county officials, and extension workers.

Conditions which were tragic were observed but I found examples that were encouraging. No. 1 on this list was a few farmers who had added pastures, feed crops, and livestock to their row crops such as cotton, corn and peanuts. Without exception those farmers who had done this were in better condition. Their returns, of course, were reduced but they were much further above the relief level.

And this brings to mind the fact that the primary objective of farming is to live well which involves security without which people cannot be happy and contented. It is the duty therefore of every farmer to practice a system of farming that is as safe as possible under unfavorable conditions. This calls for a good garden, food and feed crops, pastures, and livestock along with cotton, corn, and other row crops.

It's almost "moving time" in Alabama again. Annually some 40,000 families in the State move from one farm to another.

What does this moving mean in terms of wasted effort and wasted resources? From the standpoint of the tenant family it usually means breaking community ties with friends, with church, with community organizations, and with school. The loss to the children who must interrupt school attendance and start anew in the middle of the year is a serious matter in itself. Then the entire family's participation in community life is sacrificed for a time at least.

In terms of dollars and cents it is estimated that it costs an average of \$75.00 per family to move, or a total cost of \$3,000,000 annually in Alabama alone. This amount, which may not always represent a cash outlay but includes such items as the loss of goods and labor, would probably be doubled if the loss to landlords was considered.

As Alabama agriculture moves forward the problem of landlord tenant relations becomes even more important than it has been in the past. Under the old system cotton and corn were the chief sources of income and they were annual crops. Over a period of generations certain methods of dividing crops have been established by custom. Both landlord and tenant followed certain practices in credit, in furnishing stock, equipment, seed and fertilizer—and in dividing the income.

Sometimes these arrangements have worked to the disadvantage of one, sometimes to the disadvantage of the other. But for the future, let us consider what the established tenant system means in terms of the following:

Livestock, soil conserving crops, erosion control, forestry, and diversification—truck crops and poultry, for example.

In these five phases of Alabama's agricultural program are named the hope for the future of our state. When we begin to think them through we can see that since two-thirds of the state's farmers are tenants and share-croppers, it is necessary that satisfactory systems of dividing the income be found. For many years the business of being a landlord consisted largely of making cotton assignments in the spring, providing work stock and fertilizer on an agreed basis, occasional supervision of work, and then being present at selling time in the fall.

No longer is this true. The agricultural landlord of today is vitally concerned with every matter affecting his tenants as well as himself. Tenants look to him for direction not only in making cotton but also in producing feed crops, raising livestock, and countless other matters.

In the search for a satisfactory method of dividing income from livestock certain questions have been raised and they are yet to be answered:

1. Who will make the pasture, or what contribution will each make?
2. What will be the arrangement for making and using feed crops?
3. How will the livestock and livestock products be divided?
4. If it is necessary to buy livestock to get started how will the purchase be made or what portion will each pay?

It is assumed that the landlord will provide the buildings needed and also do the fencing, but this may not always be true.

The answers to these questions are not known, but it is agreed that they should not stand in the way of the development of livestock in Alabama—a promising development for both landlords and tenants.

The study of landlord-tenant relations is as vital to the future of the state as scientific research in agricultural chemistry, agronomy, animal husbandry, etc. As in other matters pertaining to better farming in Alabama, the county agents, the home agents, and all other extension service workers are available for counsel and direction.





Addison White, shown above at his grading table preparing his fall crop of apples for market, owns a 25-year-old orchard located near Opelika on the edge of the Piedmont—a section where apples are not commonly grown.

## Apple Orchard On Piedmont Edge A Success

OVER a quarter century ago Addison White, who travelled considerably in connection with his business, sent back to his father near Opelika a few apple seedlings. From these first seedlings has been developed an apple orchard in a section of the state where apples are not commonly grown. The White farm, which is located on the edge of the Piedmont, is now owned by the son who bought the original seedlings. Several varieties of apples, including Yates, Delicious, Stayman, and Hackworth, have been planted, and at least one variety is producing five months out of the year.

Most of the trees are Yates at present and Mr. White markets his apples in Opelika and the surrounding territory. He is using Delicious for most of his replacements.

In addition to 10 or 12 acres of apples, Mr. White has an equal acreage in pecans. He also produces a "little" cotton and is going into chicken raising.

Around the home and in the workshop are examples of Mr. White's craftsmanship. He bought a small generator and some second-hand storage batteries and installed a lighting system which is "good enough for two people" at a cost of \$100.00. He also has a water system.

Although ill for some time, Mrs. White is interested in keeping her home attractive and does her flower gardening "through the window."

Since the White orchard is in a section where fruit growing has not developed, he has not had the advantage of exchanging ideas with other growers. He says that for a number of years he has received valuable assistance and advice on such matters as spraying schedules

from the extension service and from the horticulture department at Auburn of which Prof. L. M. Ware is head.

The fact that the orchard has been a successful producer for over a quarter of a century has demonstrated that apple growing in the Piedmont area is practical.

### RATIONING CLOTHES

According to a recent German decree, a severe measure of rationing the purchase by consumers of cotton textile goods has come into operation. All consumer purchases of specified textile goods are now subject to permits and these permits will be issued only if the consumer's holdings of such goods do not exceed prescribed maximum quantities. The following are a few examples of maximum holdings per person prescribed for textile clothing and household linen made from cotton, wool, flax, and other fibers or mixtures thereof:

Men: suits, 2; sweater, 1; raincoat, 1; winter overcoat, 1; shirts, 3; underwear 2-3; night wear, 2; handkerchiefs, 6; stockings and socks, 6 pairs.

Women: dresses, 2; sweater, 1; raincoat, 1; winter coat, 1; all underwear, 3; night wear, 2; handkerchiefs, 6; stockings, 6 pairs.

Household linen: sheets, 2; under sheets, 2; towels, 3; dusters, 2.

### THERE'S MONEY IN THEM COWS

A Pickens County farmer was heard to say a few days ago on the streets of Carrollton that last spring he bought 60 cheap cows and put them on his pasture.

They required no attention except salt once a week. He paid on an average of \$16 for them and in six months sold them at a profit of \$40 a head, or \$2,400 net. On that same farm there are 39 tenant families, and all together they will produce less than a bale of cotton apiece while one man earns \$2,400 sitting in the shade watching his cows grow.—Clarke County Democrat.

## A Homemaker's Adventure In Making An Extra Bed

By MRS. A. B. COWRAT  
Little Oak Club, Pike County

FOR some time my family recognized the desirability of a studio couch for our living room, and I was at once interested when our Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Elizabeth Camp, announced at our June meeting that we would make studio couches in September. Miss Camp explained how these couches could be made from materials which farm families may have already, and that they would be attractive and serviceable pieces of furniture for the living room which she hopes every family will attain.

I asked to be made studio couch leader from our club, that I might attend the leadership school.

When we reached the list of required materials, we began to look about us to see how much of it we had, and this is how we came out.

We had some crates in which machinery had been shipped. Checking we found that by sawing our lumber to meet the specifications, we would not have to buy any.

Our lumber was dressed but undressed could be used if it is seasoned. Considerable sawing was necessary and our 14 year old son did most of it.

We had 30 pounds of cotton and the burlap sacks to use for burlap. I had many white sacks, carefully washed, in which guano was bought. Five of these I substituted for sheeting needed. I had mattress ticking left from mattress-making last year, but four guano sacks would make just as nice mattress.

When we considered upholstery, I was undecided for a while, as I needed a material which would stand hard usage, and I didn't feel that I could spend a great deal for it. At last I selected seven of my nicest sacks, bought four packages

of dark brown dye, and went to work. The resulting material was a lovely brown, which when pressed looked quite like linen.

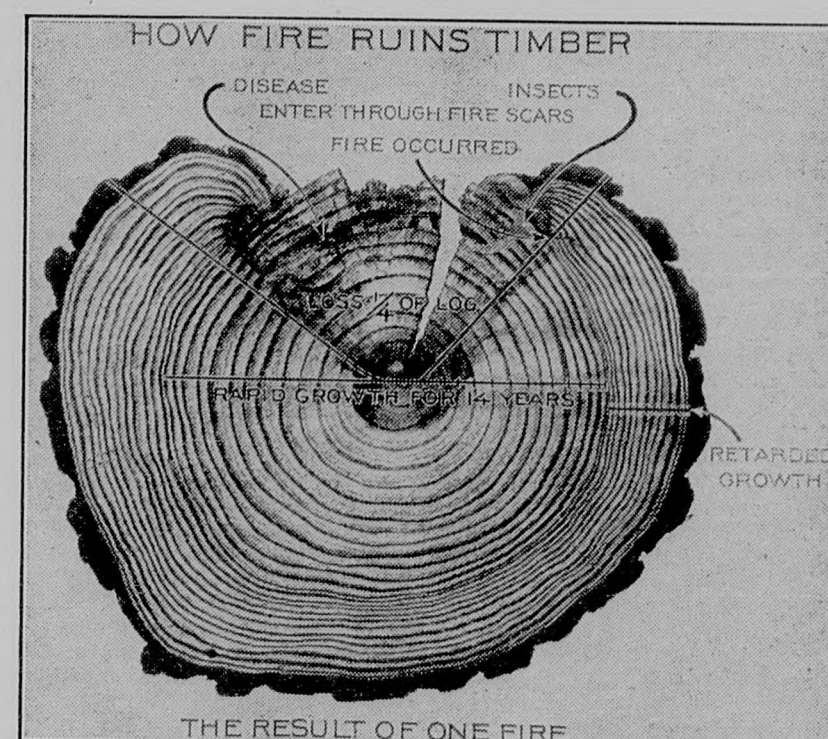
It is a nice looking piece of furniture, suiting our need exactly. Our living room is used daily by a large family and furniture must be the type that "can take it." I am quite sure that I should not have been able to build one so good looking had I not had such able direction, and I should like to assist someone else to make one to show my appreciation to Miss Camp and Miss Hughes for their interest and assistance. Any home which needs a couch can have it at small cost if time is taken to collect needed materials, and time and care taken in assembling them.

Our couch was built at the leadership school with the assistance and supervision of Miss Camp and Miss Allyn Hughes. They showed us how to make all the little finishes, padding and tailoring which give beauty to the completed couch.

Three sacks were sewn together then split down the middle and an end of each piece sewn together again. This covered the frame. The seams in front were placed equal distances from each end. The cover for the mattress was made from four sacks, two for top, and two for bottom. The entire length of one sack was used for the middle section, and the other one cut for the ends. The boxing came from the pieces cut off. These were put together with french seams on the outside.

When the couch was finished we found that we had spent three dollars and sixty cents, itemized as follows:

Folding springs, \$2.50; dye, 60 cents; screws, 5 cents; tacks, 5 cents; thread, 20 cents; varnish, 10 cents. The total was \$3.60.



The cross-section of log shown above illustrates how fire ruins timber by reducing rate of growth. In addition one-fourth of the log was lost completely.



When Paul Prickett of Calhoun County was a student at Auburn he became "sold" on kudzu. The original patch shown above on the farm of his father, Mose Prickett, came in handy when a soil conservation plan was begun on the farm and the patch is used as a drain-off from terraced land.

## Faith In Kudzu Helps Save Soil On Calhoun Farm

A FARMER cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in the Amistion demonstration area, J. Mose Prickett, has changed his idea of what "worthless" land is since he found out what kudzu would do on land he once considered worthless.

When Mr. Prickett's son, Paul, wanted to plant some kudzu back in 1932, Mr. Prickett wouldn't let him plant it anywhere except on a small area of worn-out land. Paul was influenced to plant the kudzu by P. M. West, who at that time was his teacher of vocational agriculture in the Alexandria, Alabama, high school.

The kudzu was "just planted" and didn't make very good growth, but it managed to make some headway even on the "worthless" land. In 1937, Soil Conservation Service technicians who worked

out an erosion-control program for the Prickett farm, suggested fertilizing and other treatment for the kudzu, which resulted in marked improvement in growth.

When broad channel terraces were constructed, the kudzu patch afforded an excellent outlet for a terrace draining one and one-quarter acres. The kudzu vines are providing excellent ground cover for the outlet even though the picture was made during the winter after the kudzu foliage had been killed by frost.

Meanwhile, Mr. Prickett says he has changed his point of view not only in regard to worthless land, but also in regard to kudzu, and annual and perennial lespedeza. He is convinced that these crops produce hay at less expense and provide better erosion control than soybeans and cowpeas, on which he formerly depended for his hay supply.

Paul Prickett, incidentally, studied agriculture at Auburn and is now connected with the FSA and his former vocational agriculture teacher, Mr. West, is agronomist for the CCC camp assigned to the Soil Conservation Service at Alexandria.

## WINTER STOCK PROPERLY--PROTECT INVESTMENT

By J. C. Grimes, Head  
Division of Animal Husbandry,  
Alabama Experiment Station

AS grass gets scarce in pastures and cold weather sets in, Alabama cattle raisers are again faced with the problem of providing feed and shelter for their stock during the winter months.

Dry cows and other stock cattle should be wintered largely on cheap home-grown feed. In the Black Belt this may be Johnson grass hay fields or Johnson grass hay which has been stacked in the field, while in South Alabama velvet beans or peanut hay provide a cheap source of winter feed. In other parts of the State, it may be picked over corn or bean field, or any sort of cheap hay or silage that can be produced at low cost.

An abundance of some kind of roughage plus one or two pounds of cotton seed meal, or peanut meal, or four or five pounds of velvet beans per head daily, will

be sufficient to carry a cow or yearling through the winter in reasonably good shape.

Shelter is desirable for cattle in Alabama but is not absolutely necessary. However, it is well to provide cattle with barns or sheds if this can be done without too much expense. If no barns are available the animals should be given an opportunity to protect themselves from the elements behind hills or other windbreaks. Cows use some of their feed for keeping their bodies warm, and the more comfortable they are the less feed they will need for this purpose.

Winter Rations Through research and experience, many simple, practical feeding methods adapted to the South have been developed.

A simplified feeding program consists of starting cattle on all of the roughage they will eat, with one pound of cottonseed meal or peanut meal per head for calves

every day and two pounds for older stock. This daily amount of protein concentrate is increased one pound per head each week until each animal is receiving five or six pounds of meal daily. Cattle will make very good gains on a ration of this kind of ration.

If corn is to be fed it should be started when cattle are receiving the full allowance of meal and roughage, and cattle will eat less roughage as the grain is increased. The amount of grain should be increased every third day by one-half pound for calves and one pound for older cattle until the animals receive all they will eat. As the feeding progresses, grain increases should be made even more gradually if there is any indication of cattle "going off feed."

Plenty of clean water and salt should be available, with oyster shell flour or ground limestone kept with the salt in a mineral box if the ration lacks calcium.

## Finds It Pays To Raise Own Crop Of Posts

A PROGRESSIVE Blount County farmer, J. R. Tuck, is "raising" a crop of fence posts which he plans to use in increasing his pasture over a period of years. At present he has 12 acres of pasture on his 197-acre farm, but as the pasture is expanded Mr. Tuck estimates that he will need about 200 posts each year.

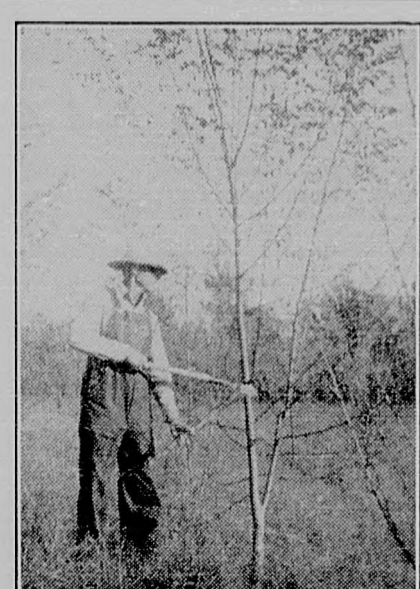
Fence posts delivered to the Tuck farm cost 15 cents each, but by raising his own locusts and cutting during the months when there is little other labor to be done he will save \$30.00 a year.

To date 3,000 locust seedlings have been planted on a little less than three acres of land. Two thousand of these plans were set in March, 1939, and the remainder in March, 1940. The older trees will average about 10 feet in height at present and one-and-three-quarters inches in diameter, although some of the best ones are 14 feet high and three inches in diameter.

Fertilizer was applied at the rate of 400 pounds of basic slag per acre before the plants were set, and Mr. Tuck plans to add an additional 400 pounds of basic slag per acre this winter. The trees were cultivated the first year about as the average farmer cultivates corn. The middles were listed with a turning plow and the rows hoed, then scratched and later the middles were plowed down and the ground leveled out with the scratcher.

Approximately 1,800 plants were pruned the last of February, 1939, leaving two rows not pruned as check rows.

Mr. Tuck received able assistance in establishing the "fence post plot" from John Tuck, his son, who is 10 years old and an active 4-H Club member. Since the acreage allotted to locust will be maintained for a continuous source of post material, John will be well



J. R. Tuck is pruning young black locusts on his farm in Blount County. Mr. Tuck expects to save \$30.00 a year on his "fence post plot."

paid for his present interest and effort when he comes into possession of the farm.

Both young Tuck and his father have called on T. S. Morrow, county agent in Blount, and William Ward, assistant county agent, for advice in developing their farm program.

### DR. CARVER HONORED

"A man who was born a slave, Dr. George Washington Carver, scientist of Tuskegee Institute, has been selected as a recipient of a Roosevelt Medal for 1939," says an editorial in the Memphis Commercial Appeal. "These awards are given annually for distinction in certain fields associated with the career of Theodore Roosevelt. Doctor Carver won recognition for the Roosevelt Medal as 'one of the foremost agricultural chemists in the South.' This shy, retiring man has done wonders in finding new and commercial uses for farm products of this region. He has found more than three score uses for the peanut alone. He makes no financial gain from his discoveries. . ."

### Cottonseed Meal

Many feeders use only cottonseed meal and hulls for a quick, economical fattening ration for steers and cows. A mixture of one part meal and four parts hulls may be used throughout the feeding period, starting with 16 to 20 pounds of the mixture and increasing gradually. On full feed, the average 800 to 850 pound steer will eat about 35 to 40 pounds daily.

Another popular plan is the feeding of one pound of meal for each 100 pounds of liveweight, with all the hulls the steer will eat.

Use of the meal-and-hull mixture may be extended indefinitely by adding two to three pounds, daily per head, of alfalfa or other Vitamin A roughage after the first 60 to 90 days. A calcium-rich mineral is needed with salt.

The cotton referendum will be held on December 9—vote!



